The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,188.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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First Insertion	7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Indis," 1,050 tons, 900 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

Leave Bombay	March. 31	April.
„ Carwar	April 1	„ 6
„ Mangalore	„ 2	„ 7
„ Cannanore	„ 3	„ 8
„ Calicut	„ 4	„ 9
„ Beypore	„ 5	„ 10
„ Cochin	„ 6	„ 11
„ Tuticorin	„ 7	„ 12
„ Colombo	„ 8	„ 13
Arrive Calcutta		„ 18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 7
„ Kurrachee.....	9	23	„ Fao	23	7
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas...	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas...	29	13
„ Linga	16	30			
	May.		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	7	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

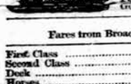
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 29th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broace.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEWANJEE, at Broach.
BUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,
or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Tejpurwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "Sir Bartle Frere," Captain A. Thompson, 536 tons, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For freight and passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

No. 4 Forbes Street, 24th March 1869.

STARTING WITHIN A FEW DAYS DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," having nearly completed her entire cargo, shippers are requested to complete their engagements without delay, so as to facilitate a speedy despatch.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, and has still a few first class berths disengaged. The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 27th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. "Sumatra," (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th March 1869.

FOR HONGKONG VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine first class Barque "Landwürsten," Captain J. G. Becker, will sail on or about 1st proximo. For deadweight for China or freight for Kurrachee apply to Captain Becker on board, or to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passenger line, owned by Messrs. John Liddell & Sons, London W. C., Sergant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Childers," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Childers."

Bombay, 24th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Weatherfield," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats along-side immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Richardson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Weatherfield."

22nd March 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

26th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars ..... per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars..... „	45 0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars ..... „	40 0	45 0

Claro, light and delicately flavoured.

Oscuro, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Sleeping Suit.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription in advance	10 0
Single Copy	0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two large Sewing Machines, by W. F. Thomas & Co. Apply to Y. Z., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date the price of Ice at the Fort will be one anna per pound.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

Bombay, 29th March 1869.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, single and double Sets of Rooms. Vehar Water laid on and supplied free to each set of rooms.

Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

NOTICE.—The next Meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.

I. B. LYON, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th March 1869.

MR. NASSERWANJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE, the eldest son of our Senior, has been admitted a partner in our Firm, from the 1st of January 1869.

B. & A. HORMARJEE.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th March 1869.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Colaba, will receive Sealed Tenders up to Monday the 5th April 1869, P.M., for the execution of ordinary and petty repairs to Military and Civil Buildings at Colaba for the ensuing year, viz., from the 1st April 1869 to the 31st March 1870.

All particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Office at Colaba between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily; Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES MANT, Lieut. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, 23rd March 1869.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—From the 1st April 1869 Messages will no longer be delivered on the premises of the Telegraph office at Bombay.

Merchants or others who may wish to have telegrams, addressed to them, delivered by their servants or other people, or at addresses other than their ordinary residences or offices, should give notice of their wishes to this office in writing.

J. J. DOOLEY,
Assistant Superintendent, in charge Govt. Tele. Department.

Bombay, 25th March 1869.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—The Ship "Zephyr," having arrived with Ice and Merchandise, the undersigned beg to offer fresh Invoices, American Lumber, Turpentine, Tobacco, Rosin, Tar, Apples, &c.

We have advices of the following ships being under Charter to bring out Wenham Lake Ice and general merchandise to this Port :—

Ship "Springfield," 884 tons ice, due at any moment. Ship "Messenger," 1,000 tons ice. Ship "Schofield," 1,500 tons. Ship "Pennington," 1,500 tons. In all, inclusive of ship "Zephyr," cargo now in harbour, 6,324 tons.

FARNHAM & Co.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 5th day of April 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 716, dated 9th February 1869, forwarding copy of a letter, No. 277, dated 5th idem, from the Chief Secretary to Government, regarding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July 1865.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government G. D., No. 742, dated 22nd March 1869, on the same subject, in reply to the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench on the 15 lakhs Loan.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to ask a further note for Health Department from 1st April.

4. To fix the remuneration allowance to be made to Dr. Hewlett, Executive Health Officer, for the remaining three months of the extended leave granted to him by the Worshipful Bench on the 25th January last.

5. Extracts from the proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated 18th January and 23rd March 1869, with accompaniments.

6. Letter from Pranjeevandass Damodardass and another tendering for collecting all Municipal Cesses of the Town and Island of Bombay, &c., for the term of five or three years.

7. Government Resolution J. D., No. 200, dated 29th January 1869, on the subject of Establishments under the control of the Commissioner of Police.

8. Government Resolution P. W. D., No. 24 C. W. 55-55 of 1869, dated 23rd February 1869, respecting the Commission appointed by Government to report on the scheme for Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

9. Government Resolution P. W. D., No. 36 C. W. 80 of 1869, dated 10th March 1869, regarding the appointment of Dr. I. B. Lyon, as Secretary to the Drainage and Water Supply Commission.

10. Government Resolution P. W. D., No. 75 A.—591 of 1869, dated the 10th March 1869, respecting the adjustment of charges on account of Vehar Water supplied to Government buildings.

11. Government Resolution G. D., No. 582, dated 2nd March 1869, on the subject of taking a Census of the City of Bombay.

12. Government Resolution G. D., No. 571, dated 6th March 1869, relating to the conveyance of the Victoria Gardens district to the Justices of the Peace.

13. Letters from the Hon'ble Mungulldass Nathubhoy, Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. Connon, F. G. Joynt, A. T. Crawford, and Vinayakrao Jagannathji Sankaresti, Esqrs. accepting the appointment as Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for 1869.

14. A letter from T. Grnat-on, Esq., dated 23rd March 1869, forwarding for the information of the Worshipful Bench his Account Current with the contributors of the Bridges over the G. I. P. Railway at the Native Town, &c.

15. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench to the sale of the Freehands Estate to Government.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th March 1869.

WANTED.

PRINTER'S READER WANTED.—Must understand English thoroughly, and be competent to read first and final proofs. A practical printer preferred. Sober and regular habits indispensable. Persons possessing these qualifications, of which satisfactory proof will be required, may address X., care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

TO BE LET, from the 1st April next, that large house on the top of the hill at Breach Candy, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gaumdia, at No. 6 Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Breach Vellard, Breach Candy.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Lopp Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to

VERJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.

Sold in bottles at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-0

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this place from the 1st instant, under the style and firm of R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co., in connection with Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co. of China.

RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 22nd March 1869.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation

Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th inst., to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator,
for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1869.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—A Public Meeting to receive the 3rd Annual Report of the Board will be held in the bungalow occupied by the Diocesan School, Byculla, (close to the Railway Station) on Monday, March 29, 1869, at 8 P.M.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

The attendance of all persons interested in education is requested.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Whereas many persons, and especially occupiers, are in the habit of deferring payment of Municipal Bills, undersigned draws attention to the provisions of the law for recovery by notice and distraint, viz., Sec. 1 of Act 4 of 1857, and Sec. 72 Act 2 of 1865. Persons who neglect to pay Bills on the first demand will have only themselves to thank if they are immediately subjected to the indignity of a notice, to be followed in due time by a distress warrant.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th March 1869.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A Second and Final Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs. 2 2/16 (Rupees Two and Annas Two) per Share (subject, as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them to the said Company after Wednesday the 24th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or allotments will be necessary.

ROBERT WALLACE.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for laying in additional Sidings at Waree Bunder. The form of tender and other particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 22nd instant.

Tenders endorsed "Additional Sidings at Waree Bunder" must be delivered to the Agent not later than the 5th April, proximo. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 20th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 31st inst., for the Feeding, Shoeing, and Veterinary treatment for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobace, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Naraiyalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 221 square yards, registered map of Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 620, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, KHANDEISH.—An Auction Sale of Teak Timber will be held at the following Depots on the dates specified :—

Garlebharee	2,000 logs,	15th and 16th May 1869.
Hutghur	2,000 logs,	17th and 18th do.

The above Depots are within 5 miles of each other, and are situated in the Abona Talooka, of the Khandeish Collectorate, each log contains an average 10 cubic feet, and will be handed over to the purchaser on the day of sale.

Any further information can be obtained from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or the Mahalkurry of Abona.

NOTICE.—The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company have established Goods Offices at the following places, from where Cotton is booked direct to Bombay, and Railway Receipts obtained at Rupees 24 (twenty-four) per ton plus Cartage Charges to Ahmedabad :—

Veerumgaum.	Limree.
Viruman.	Surendra.
Wudhwan.	Detroje near Kurree.
Dhollera.	

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
AND
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Carting Agent's Office, Ahmedabad, 1st March 1869.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, being free from combination, and acquiescing in the public demand for reduced Fire rates, are prepared to issue Policies on the following terms, which are some 20 per cent. per annum below those of any other Office in Bombay :—

	For 12 mns.	For 6 mns.	For 3 mns.	For 1 mo.
	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
On Pucka-built Dwelling-houses, Mercantile Offices or Banks, (no part used for the deposit of Merchandise) Churches and Furniture therein.	1 0	7 0	5 0	3 6
In European part of city and Colaba...	16 0	10 6	6 6	5 0
In Native Town without the city ...	19 0	12 6	8 0	6 6
Outside the city and also outside Colaba and the Native Town within the city	5 0	3 6	2 6	2 6
In any part of the country or Mofussil of the Bombay Presidency... ...	5 0	3 6	2 6	2 6
Pucka-built Warehouses, Shops and their contents. No hazardous trade.				
In European part of city and Colaba...	14 0	9 6	6 6	5 0
In Native part of the city	16 0	10 6	6 6	5 0
In Native Town without the city ...	25 0	16 0	9 6	7 0
Cotton—on Cotton Green, Colaba ...				6 6
Timber hauled up, daily covered by tide...				3 6
Ships in Harbour...	12 6	9 6	6 3	3 3
All the Bunders to be rated at... ...	16 0	10 6	6 6	5 0

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

25, Apollo Street, 22nd March 1869.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Landed Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

Lot No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a grass shed, a servants' godown, six pig styes, a cow shed, a stable for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awdry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all requisite purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Matey's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.

PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras.

PRICKLY HEAT,

and all consanguineous affections of

THE SKIN,

resulting from its excessive action in

TROPICAL CLIMATES,

may be safely prevented, or at least relieved, by the constant daily use of

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT BATH SOAP,

recognised by modern hygienic science as the most valuable antiseptic and sanative detergent for the skin.

Sold in

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bars, each	1 12	2 0
Tablets, each 8 as. ..... per doz..	5 4	6 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CIGAR CASES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas...	2 8	2 12
Do. do. ...	2 12	3 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Manillas	3 8	4 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Trichinopoly.	4 0	4 8
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Trichinopoly.....	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, lined with watered silk on strong well hinged electro-gilt frames with spring fastening for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, as last, for No. 1 Manillas	5 8	6 0
MOROCCO, lined with foiled Cedar Wood; with divisions, flap, enclosed gilt double action lock on side, and strong leather handle, fixed with one hundred of the choicest No. 2 Manilla Cigars or Cheroots (*a handsome present for a gentleman*)	27 0	30 0
OPOSSUM SKIN, Finest Golden, for No. 1 and No. 2 Manillas, with plain or Engraved hinged electro-gilt frames and spring fastening from	9 8 to	20 0
RUSSIA, Telescope, for No. 2 Manillas	3 8	4 0
RUSSIA, as Morocco quoted above, filled with one hundred No. 2 Manillas	27 0	30 0
SEALSKIN, as Opossum Skin ..... from	9 8 to	20 0
SILVER, Solid Standard, richly engraved, with space for inscription ..... from	45 0 to	100 0
TORTOISESHELL, mounted with silver...from	18 0 to	30 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

all the above descriptions just received by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.

The Amateurs of the above Club most respectfully beg to announce to the Public that they will make their first appearance on the boards of the above Theatre on

MONDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1869,

when will be produced the much-admired and romantic Drama in two Acts, by Thomas Egerton Wilks, entitled,

"MICHAEL ERLE, THE MANIAC LOVER,"

or the

"FAYRE LASSE OF LICHFIELD."

To be followed by Song and Dance.

The whole to conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS."

Through the kind permission of Colonel H. Torrens, the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendence on the night of the performance.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Tickets to be had at the Catholic Examiner Press Office, Meadow Street, Fort; also at Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort and Byculla, from the 24th inst.; and at the Box Office on the night of the performance.

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence precisely at 9 P.M.

N.B.—It is respectfully intimated to the Public, that the proceeds of the Performance are entirely for the benefit of St. Xavier's College.

W. H. LOVETT, Manager.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,	
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
In Native part of city and Colaba ...	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a third Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M., 4 P.M. and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

JNO. A. J. SHAW.
BEHRAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.—THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Holders of shares in the above Company (under liquidation) entitled to the 1st and 2nd dividends, but who have not yet applied for the same, are requested to do so on or before the 30th April proximo, after which date they will be excluded from the abovenamed dividends, and also in the final and third one about to be declared.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on GOOD FRIDAY, the 26th, and on EASTER MONDAY, 29th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. E. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 Kilogrammes for 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colabas and Old Elphinstones at improved rates. Market firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108½
Four per cent.	93 nom.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

CALCUTTA—20TH MARCH 1869.

Government Securities.—Some heavy amounts of 4 per cents. were purchased by speculators and others at Rs. 6-14 6-12 and 6-8 discount; in the afternoon several sellers came in the market, and prices had downward tendency. 5 per cents. of 1856-57, and 5½ per cents. were enquired after at advanced rates; purchases of the latter were reported at Rs. 11-12 and 12-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought, for investment orders, at Rs. 1,646½.

National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 137 and 137½.

A sale of East Indian Railway stock took place at Rs. 240 per £20.

Four or five transactions in Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were reported at Rs. 105.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares were in great demand, and a large number bought up, for time and cash, at all prices, from Rs. 275 to 300. It was rumoured that some very advantageous arragements are in progress, but particular did not transpire.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH MARCH 1869.

Per Candy.

NEW.

Oomrawuttee Akote	273 to 274
Hingunghat	280 to 282
Broach N.G.	270 to 272
Do. M.G.	285 to 286
Veeravul	255 to 256
Khandeish Barsee	270 to 272
Dhollera Bhowrunggur	275 to 276
Vingorla	255 to 257
Dharwar, Sawginned	290 to 295

Ready sales 1,875. Market firm.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 21st March, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	81,456	13	7
Merchandize	3,36,344	7	6
Electric Telegraph	1,288	6	0
Earth Trains	4,111	8	0
Total Rs.	4,23,201	3	1
Corresponding week last year open 873¾ Miles Total Rs.	4,71,416	12	10
Decrease	48,215	9	9

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th March 1869.

Open 307¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,073	1	1
Merchandize	74,941	14	4
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,623	10	3
Electric Telegraph	770	10	0
Total Rs.	1,19,409	3	8

Corresponding week in March 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	40,945	0	1
Merchandize	55,340	5	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	5,192	0	3
Electric Telegraph	591	12	0
Total Rs.	1,02,069	1	11
Increase	17,340	1	9

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

White, Surgeon Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Powell, Lieutenant Colonel, H. M.'s 28th Native Infantry, on furlough, from Baroda.
Howey, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Sawyer, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment, from leave, to Poona.
Howard, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Hutton, Captain, 1-23rd Foot, on duty, to England.
Lloyd, Lieutenant, 1-23rd Foot, on duty, to England.
Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Royal, on duty, to England.
White, Surgeon Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Powell, Colonel, H. M.'s 28th Native Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Howey, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. J. McNair, 1st Wing Subaltern Her Majesty's 24th (Punjab) Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

The following extract (paragraphs 2 and 3) of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th February 1869, No. 11, is published for general information:—

"The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. Stanley, 1 month.
Captain T. P. B. Walsh 1 year, from 28th April 1868.
Captain J. G. Watts, 2 months.
Captain F. W. Jones, 3 months.
Lieutenant G. A. F. Nicholls, 6 months.
Lieutenant H. H. D. Owen, 4 months.
Surgeon A. M. Rogers, 1 week.
Conductor J. Furlong, 6 months.

"Lieutenant A. C. Hunter has been allowed to resign the Service from the 29th May 1867."

The services of Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, 11th Regiment N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment under the Government of the North-West Provinces.

General Order No. 690, dated 16th September 1868, is not applicable to the cases of Native Recruits declared unfit, or to pensioners.

Surgeon A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon 1st District, and Professor of Midwifery Grant Medical College, is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain C. Dodd, Staff Corps, First Class Deputy Collector in Sind, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The services of Major F. S. Hewett, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major J. Watson, C.B., V.C. Bombay Staff Corps, having elected the Furlough Rules of 1868, the portion of the leave to Europe enjoyed by that officer after the 1st July 1868, under G. O. No. 178 dated 13th March 1867, is to be considered as furlough under Clause 4, Rule XXXIV. and Rule XV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bhopal, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Acting Conductor D. McMorrow of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Major H. G. Robison, 20th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Brigade Major, Deesa, from the 29th November 1868, to the 2nd January 1869, inclusive, during the absence on leave of Captain T. A. E. Hall.

Captain L. H. Sibthorpe, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel J. Thacker to act as Examiner of the Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Departments, the following arrangements are ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from instant, the date of departure of Major Gray on furlough to Europe:—

Major L. M. Davis, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General First Class.

Captain A. M. Sbewell, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Second Class.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 146 of 1868, Warrant Officers of the superior grades will receive First Class accommodation on board of Her Majesty's Indian troop ships according to their relative rank, with Commissioned Officers of the Army, and will pay messing at the same rates as Commissioned Officers. All others Warrant Officers will be provided with Second Class accommodation or, if this be not available, with the next best which these ships afford, and they will pay messing contribution for themselves and families at the rates noted in the margin. When accommodation cannot be provided in a troop ship, whether Government or chartered, for a Warrant Officer of either of the above-mentioned grades, a passage in a sailing vessel will be taken for him by the Assistant Quarter Master General, Bombay, through the Superintendent of Marine, suitable to his rank, and the Warrant Officer will be liable to deduction for his messing at the rate he would have paid if he had gone in a troop ship, but he must make his own arrangements for the passage and messing of his family, if any.

* Deputy Commissaries as	For themselves	Wife	Child above 2 years old
Captains.	1s. a day.	4d. a day.	2d. a day.
Assistant Commissaries as Lieutenants	1s. a day.	4d. a day.	2d. a day.
Deputy Assistant Commissaries as Ensigns.	1s. a day.	4d. a day.	2d. a day.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—
By Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. W. Smith was, as a temporary measure, appointed Acting Master Sailmaker of the Dockyard from the 21st January 1869.

Mr. J. Brennan was appointed Acting Sub-Conductor in the Marine Stores from the 1st January 1869, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. J. M. B. de Ramos was appointed Clerk of Her Majesty's Gunboat "Clyde," from the 15th January 1869, vice Mr. Michael Malone, discharged.

Mr. H. P. Todd, 2nd Officer, late of the Gunboat "Clyde" rejoined the "Clyde" from the 15th January 1869.

Lieutenant Carew, Dock Master, was employed on special duty from the 13th to 17th January 1869, each day inclusive, while employed marking the entrance of Bancoot River.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, officiated as Commissioner in Sind from the 14th December 1868 to the 12th January 1869, both days inclusive.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon R. Bowman, of the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, to be Surgeon to the Khelat Agency.

Major G. W. Macauley, Commanding 1st Regiment Sind Horse, is appointed to act as Assistant Political Superintendent on the Upper Sind Frontier.

Captain L. Russell officiated as Second Political Assistant in Kattywar from 5th November 1868 to 7th January 1869, inclusive, and as Third Political Assistant from 8th January to 7th February 1869, inclusive.

Lieutenant G. E. Hancock officiated as Third Political Assistant in Kattywar from 8th November 1868 to 7th January 1869, inclusive, and as Fourth Political Assistant from 8th January to 18th February, 1869, inclusive.

Mr. Muckundrace Munirae officiated as Fourth Political Assistant in Kattywar from 5th November 1868 to 7th January 1869, inclusive.

Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon officiated as Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar from 7th January to 18th February 1869, inclusive.

Mr. Girdhurlall Oolutram officiated as First Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar from 5th November 1868 to 7th January 1869 inclusive, and as Second Extra Assistant Political Agent from 8th January to 7th February 1869 inclusive.

Mr. J. Crawley officiated as Second Extra Assistant Political Agent from 5th November 1868 to 7th January 1869 inclusive, and as Third Extra Assistant Political Agent from 8th January to 7th February 1869, inclusive.

Captain Lechmere Russell, Acting Fourth Political Assistant in Kattywar, is appointed to act as Third Political Assistant.

Lieutenant G. E. Hancock, Acting Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, is appointed to act as Fourth Political Assistant, vice Captain Russell.

Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, First Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Political Agent till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. T. M. Mason appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Captain W. H. Wilson, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XV. of 1865, to appoint Mr. Rustomjee Framroze to be a delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsee District Matrimonial Court of Kurrachee, vice Mr. Sapoorjee Hormusjee Sooparewalla, resigned.

Mr. M. B. Baker, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Dharwar, was in charge of the Dharwar Adawlut from 1st to 9th February 1869, and not 8th February 1869 as notified under date 24th idem.

Mr. J. Saldanha, Principal Sudder Ameen of the District of Dharwar, made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 15th instant.

Nuwab Syud Sirazool Hoossein Peerzada is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmednuggur District.

Azum Balwantrao Seetaram, B. A., Probationary Mamlutdar of Beejapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kulladghee District.

Azum Gopalrao Myral, First Carkoon of Talooka Jamnair, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Khandeish District.

Azum Chimnajee Vittul' First Carkoon of Petta Jykheira, Talooka Eaglan, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrat of the Second Class in the Khandeish District.

The following order is confirmed:—

Deesa Brigade Order, dated 2nd March 1869, directing Captain Jenkins, 1st Cavalry, to receive charge of the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hathway, proceeded on medical certificate.

Baron A. J. DeH. Larpent is appointed to be Joint Judge of Poona.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments acted as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery from 6th February to 17th March 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, Acting Sub-Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence from 4th April next.

Mr. Oomedram Runchordass performed the duties of Second Assistant Collector of Surat from 11th June 1868 to 23rd February 1869.

Mr. Vishnoo Moreshwar Bhiday, performed the duties of Second Assistant Collector of Ruttnagherry from 19th December 1868 to 28th February 1869.

Mr. H. M. Grant, appointed to act as Superintendent, Tanna and Ruttnagherry Survey, is vested with the powers of an Assistant Collector, under Section VI. of Act I. of 1865, in the districts of Poona, Tanna, and Ruttnagherry.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Acting Under Secretary to Government, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of the Reverend W. J. Ffennell to act as Joint Chaplain of Poona on return from England, notified in Government notification dated 24th February 1869, is cancelled.

The Reverend J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is appointed Joint Chaplain of Poona.

The Reverend W. Clark, M.A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of Ahmedabad, visiting Kaira, on being relieved from his present duty at Colaba.

The Reverend C. Kirk, Chaplain of Rajcote and Bhooj, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Aden, vice the Reverend W. H. Cummins, proceeding home on medical certificate.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Hirz, Electrician, officiated as Engineer, Submarine Cable, during the period that Lieutenant Stiff overstayed his privilege leave to Europe, viz, from the 8th to 25th June 1868, inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Selby, Second Examiner Pay Department, is allowed to retire from the service on a good service pension of £500 a year. Mr. Selby has served Government for forty-six years and His Excellency in Council will have the pleasure to make known to Her Majesty's Secretary of State the uniform witness to Mr. Selby's worth which the several chiefs of his department throughout that time have borne, and which calls for the public acknowledgment by Government, which His Excellency in Council is glad hereby to give.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Captain W. H. Wilson, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kaira, recieved charge of his Office from Mr. Henry J. Duggan, Inspector of Police in that district, on the 11th instant, in the afternoon.

Captain W. H. Wilson, delivered over charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, to Lieutenant W. R. Westmacott, Assistant Superintendent of Police in that district, on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. Hector Cameron, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat, received charge of his office from Major W. H. Shortt, Superintendent of Police, on the 13th instant, in the forenoon.

Captains F. H. Segrave and W. T. Brown, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 12th instant, in the forenoon.

Captain W. H. Wilson, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. Oomedram Runchordass, District Deputy Collector in the Punch Mahals, assumed charge of his office on the 8th instant, before office hours.

Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Chotna, Head Master of the English School at Neriad, is appointed a member of the Municipality of that town.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. A. K. Nairne, Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 11th instant.

Messrs. A. K. Nairne and E. T. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 11th instant, in the forenoon.

Mr. G. Larcom and Captain H. Daniell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Ahmednuggur, on the 26th February 1869, in the forenoon.

Mr. C. R. Ovans delivered over charge of the office of Extra First Assistant at Nassick, to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, Mr. D'Oyly, on the 16th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. Amrootrow Tatia, Hospital Assistant, in charge of the Bagulkote Dispensary, is appointed Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Bagulkote, in the Kulladghee District, vice Govind Naik bin Nursapa Naik, deceased.

Mr. H. Ingle, Deputy Collector, Canara, is allowed one month's privilege leave under Section XVI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The following transfers of Mamlutdars in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate are sanctioned:—

Azum Hurree Narayen, First Class Mamlutdar, from the Nassick to the Sheogaum Talooka.

Azum Gunesh Narayen, First Class Mamlutdar, from the Sheogaum to the Nassick Talooka.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Captain W. A. Gillespie is transferred to the Kurrachee Collectorate, and received charge of the office of Deputy Collector of Sehwan, on the 3rd February 1869, before noon, from Captain F. J. T. Ross.

Meer Ameer Ali Khan, First Class Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

Assistant Surgeons H. R. L. MacDougall, M. D., 1st Regiment Sind Horse, and E. A. Lawrence, 30th Regiment N. I., or Jacob's Rifles, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Jacobabad on the 12th instant, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs. C. A. Morphew and W. Williams, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Conservator of Forest, Tanna, on the 17th March 1869, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Davidson, General duty, Presidency, is appointed to perform the duties of the Assistant Surgeon to the European General Hospital, Bombay, from the 1st instant, on which date Assistant Surgeon Dymock relinquished charge.

Assistant Surgeon J. Keith has performed the duties of Civil Surgeon at Shikarpoor from 19th November 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MARCH.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. "
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Mula (s)	Winkley	Bussorah, March 10.
25	Zephyr	Porter	Boston, Dec. 19.
	Ellisf	Hango	Newcastle, Oct. 23.
	Stag	Ellis	Mauritius, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Thomas Seddon	Mesnard	Liverpool.
	Bonnie Dundee	Ogmor	Liverpool.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cutch Mandvee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship David Malcolm, Anton, to Havre.
Barque Keerata Roodrin, Naeoda, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer China, to China.
Ship Aurington, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
20	Rangoon (s)	——	——
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	Canada	——	——

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G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH

SWIFT—March 24th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. Alfred Swift, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

LIKE political emergencies produce like political effects, and the hint in the *Pioneer* that the Supreme Government contemplates the establishment of a Political Department for the Frontier reminds us that there was once a Political Agent of the Governor General who occupied a similar post. Of course we do not know whether any Department, like that adumbrated by the Allahabad journal— sometimes guilty of a serious hoax—will be established, still less its extent and the functions of the Agent, or Secretary. We refer to the report, because it is suggestive of a larger measure to which we invite attention.

Any one who looks at the map will see that the frontier is split into two parts. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab watches a long line, from the boundaries of Eastern Turkistan to the landmarks of Sind, including the principal passes, and in contact with the principal tribes of the mountain land. But below Mithun Kote, where the Indus receives the waters of many streams and rolls in one current towards the sea, a fresh authority assumes the duty. The Governor of Bombay becomes the frontier authority in Sind and Beloochistan, and vigilantly watches an important line beyond which abide tribes scarcely less turbulent than those of the Upper Indus. What we should like to know is whether any valid political and military reason dictate this break in the cordon? Are there circumstances which make it desirable that two governments, one nearly independent of the other, should have the guardianship of our great western boundary line? We can imagine one or two. First, Sind and Beloochistan have their natural communications with the strength of the empire through Bombay, and next, it is most convenient that the Bombay army should furnish the permanent defensive force for the Lower Indus. But these are not conclusive reasons. The natural communications of many places are with Bombay, and many places are garrisoned by our army over which our Governor has no authority. It seems to us that Sind was given over to Bombay, not as the result of some wise plan, but as a mere matter of necessity; and that if it be shown that the necessity has ceased, it may follow that the division should cease also. We should remember that the frontier itself, and the whole condition of the frontier have changed since Lord Ellenborough's policy gave us Sind. We have now in prospect—however remote, yet still in prospect—Russian power probably, Russian influence certainly. It is no longer the border tribes, the Persians and the Afghans, who have to be dealt with—it is all these *plus* the effect which the approach and potential presence of Russia may have on them. In a military point of view the strength of a frontier may be said to be its weakest place, but practically no frontier is impermeable, and the facility for breaking through is only a question of degree. But to watch it properly, take advantage of its strength, and guard against its weakness, a frontier should be treated as a whole. If there is division there is the risk that some points may receive more, and some less, attention than is their due. On this very line are there not those who see *the* greatest danger impending from the side of Yarkand, and who advocate a pet policy intended to parry it; are there not others who detect the fatal menace in the Afghan mountains, and who sigh for a forward move to the watershed of the Indus; and have we not some among us who perceive hosts coming by Seistan? Such being the case, would it not be politic to create a new Political Government, unite in one mass the whole frontier from Cashmere to the Sea, and appoint a really able man to be Warden of the Marches? Instead of a mere frontier political department, like that hinted at by the *Pioneer*, which would be a half measure, and would perhaps cause further friction, why not create a Governorship of the Indus? Certainly such a plan would not only render defence and offence easier, in case of real peril, but would conduce to unity of policy throughout the whole line. Such an officer would be able to execute effectively the orders of the Supreme Government, while the archives of the capital of his dominion would contain, if he did his work well, invaluable information all drawn to a head, and readily available should danger approach. Until some such plan be adopted we have the gravest doubts whether any real force and effective unity can be given to the military and political policy which a great State should carry out on the exposed frontier of its power.

THE majority in the House of Commons in favour of the second reading of the Irish Church Bill far exceeds that which carried the second reading of Corn Law Repeal in 1846. It is rare in the history of Parliament that any measure of such magnitude is sustained, not only by a majority of members present, but by a majority of the whole House. Though not the largest division on record—634 have been personally present—it will probably be seen, when the full details arrive, that nearly, if not quite, the full tale of the House took part in the grand division. Some seats are vacant, perhaps a dozen; some member, perhaps more than one, is certain to be ill; but when the pairs are added it will in all likelihood be found that save some twenty or five and twenty voices, those of the Speaker and the Tellers included, the whole House of Commons was present at the death-bed of the Irish Church. Last year only a majority of 65—it was thought large then—could be obtained in support of the Suspensory Bill. The 65 has grown into 118—within twelve of double the number. After this decisive vote the House of Lords will scarcely dare to reject the Bill. They surrendered the Corn Laws—which they believed to mean high rents—to a majority of 90; and they are not likely to throw out the Irish Church Bill in the teeth of a majority of 118 on a division, and a majority of 39 on the whole House, Speaker and all. The immense danger to the Peers involved in the rejection of a popular Bill, sanctioned by the country, has thus been avoided, and we are glad of it, because there is yet work for an Hereditary House, although its end must come sooner or later. The whole aim of the Conservatives will now be to fritter away the value of the measure and to secure all the advantages they can for the holders of property. It is plain from Sir Roundell Palmer's speech that in Committee Mr. Gladstone's majority will be impaired; but it is not probable that any diminution in the majority can take place sufficiently large to defeat the moral effect of the division on the second reading. The great value of the vote lies in the fact that it renders a successful opposition by the Peers impossible.

ACCORDING to custom we give our establishment a holiday on Good Friday. To-morrow, therefore, the "Gazette" will not be issued.

WE hear on excellent authority that the Duke of Argyll has appointed Mr. Justice Tucker to be Member of Council in the room of Mr. Ellis. We have no doubt of the correctness of our information.

MAJOR G. W. MACAULEY, Commanding 1st Regiment Sind Horse, has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Superintendent on the Upper Sind Frontier.

THE Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, at present at Ahmedabad, has been appointed Joint Chaplain of Poona; the appointment of the Rev. W. J. Ffennell to act in that capacity on his return from England, being cancelled. The Rev. W. Clark, on being relieved from his present duty at Colaba, will act as Chaplain of Ahmedabad in Mr. Blunt's place. The Rev. C. Kirk is to act as Chaplain of Aden.

THE Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duties under Act X. of 1862 all tenders on account of the loan advertized in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of 16th March 1869. It has also been declared that "Government securities blank-endorsed will, at the option of parties tendering, be accepted in lieu of the deposit of cash or cheques required with all tenders in pledge that any allotment made will be fully taken up."

IN spite of his singular *nom de plume*, a correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, commands our thorough sympathy. We altogether question the taste, the propriety, the right of using Elephanta Cave as a chapel on Good Friday. It may be an excess of zeal or of sentimentality that is to blame. A Christian missionary holding forth in the presence of the Trimurti—in an ancient stronghold of Heathenism, from whose walls countless centuries look down upon him,—is nice to think of, nice to speak of, might be nice even to write a chapter about in one's autobiography. But every one except Mr. Keer must see that people don't want it—that they object to being button-holed in this manner, even by a padre. And if the ringing laugh of a ship-captain wakes the echoes of the caves when the reverend gentleman is praying, or the uncorking of a soda-water bottle emphasises with objectionable vigour his most impressive periods, he has only himself to thank. We hope Mr. Keer will think better of it. The impatience of the entrapped pleasure-seekers—the interrupted merriment—the dance undanced—the tiffin deferred which maketh the heart and all the body sick—the corks eager to fly from a hundred bottles—the compulsory attention to a sermon of which, probably, the only delighted hearer is the preacher himself;—let Mr. Keer think of all these things and do some of his fellow-creatures the great service of leaving them alone.

THE Governor General in Council has ordered that postage stamps, impressed on envelopes or note paper, shall not be recognized in pay ment of postage when cut or otherwise detached from the envelopes or paper on which they were impressed.

WE observe that Lord Napier of Magdala has sent General Grant one of the late King Theodore's Arabic Bibles. It is, the "Continental Gazette" states, written on the finest vellum, richly illuminated with notes in Amheric characters, bound in scarlet and gold, and was one of the gems of the royal library. "In addition to its rarity as a trophy of the late ruler of Abyssinia—who could quote Scripture better than he could live it—the letter from Lord Napier accompanying it has still rarer value, as a tribute of honest admiration from the great captain of the Old World to the greatest captain of the New."

RESOLUTION No. 122, passed in the Financial Department of the Government of India on the 6th January 1869, regarding the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Servants, was not intended, it is intimated, to reduce allowances which were being drawn at the time of its promulgation under rules previously in force.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that when an officer in the service of Government is authorized to take service in a Government school or institution, or on any establishment under Government control, which service is remunerated otherwise than by the State and does not therefore count for pension, his previous service shall remain at his credit as service toward pension in case of his re-entering the regular service of Government without any other break than that herein described.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held on the 19th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart moved that the report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the district and subordinate Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay, be taken into consideration. In briefly reviewing the amendments made in the bill by the select committee, Mr. Shaw Stewart said that the committee had adopted the proposal made by his hon'ble friend and had altered Section 12, so as to enable the Government of Bombay to transfer from one district to another, as the state of business required, a joint Judge whose appointment had been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, so long as that sanction should remain in force. With regard to Section 22 he was glad to say that the recommendation of the Bombay Government that the appointment o Subordinate Judges should be vested in the Governor in Council, had been adopted by the committee. The committee had exempted from repeal so much of the regulation 11 of 1827 as forbids the interference of the Civil Courts in caste questions.—The motion that the report be taken into consideration was then put and carried. Several amendments, mostly of a verbal character, were moved by Mr. Shaw Stewart and carried, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

THE Income Tax Act received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th instant.

THE Act to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th instant.

IT is said that the 8th Regiment N. I. is to be detained at Singapore, until the Imperia Government has decided how to garrison the settlement.

OFFICIAL accounts of the investigation into the causes of the late fire at the Railway store godowns at Howrah show that the fire was purely accidental, owing to the overheating of some cotton waste which possibly got impregnated with oil.

THE Governor General in Council has laid down regulations for the disposal of applications for furlough from members of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, or members of the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishments employed in the Diocese of Calcutta. These regulations are published in the *Gazette of India*.

COLONEL ANDERSON, of Madras, has been selected by the Supreme Government to succeed Colonel Strachey as Inspector General of Irrigation Works; and in making the selection, the Government of India remarks that Colonel Andersou's known ability and large experience, both in Northern and Southern India, render him peculiarly fitted to hold the important post vacated by Colonel Strachey.

DURING January last the amount collected in the Bombay Presidency on account of Licence Tax was Rs. 136-13-4, or, deducting refunds, Rs. 122-9-4. In respect of the Professions and Trade Tax the gross collections amounted to Rs. 32,161-11-3 and the net collections (that is, deducting refunds) to Rs. 30,831-1-0. The gross collections on account of the Stamp Revenue amounted to Rs. 3,71,979-1-5, and the net collections to Rs. 3,67,013-4-4.

COLONEL MEADE telegraphed to the Government of India on the 28th February—"Much distress is reported in some villages of the State bordering Jubbulpore Railway. The Chiefs have been strongly urged by me to adopt proper measures of relief, but as some of the poor people may have come from British districts for employment on railway works, I solicit sanction to a special grant of two thousand (2,000) rupees for issue in relief by Political Assistant. Relief works will be opened by Public Works Department in neighbourhood if practicable." To this a telegram in reply was sent on the following day, approving of a grant of two thousand rupees as an exceptional and temporary measure.

THE scarcity of Covenanted Medical officers in Bengal has, says the "Englishman," assumed such a serious aspect, that the Lieutenant Governor has been obliged to bring the subject to the notice of the Government of India. Since the Medical stations were re-classified in September last, His Honor has been obliged to appoint several Uncovenanted officers to the charge of large stations, and no less than nine stations, which according to the classification should be held by Covenanted officers, are at present under the charge of Uncovenanted officers. The Inspector General of Hospitals says that he cannot spare any officers from their military duties. His Hoaor, therefore, has appealed to the Government of India, on the grounds that the present strength of the Service is inadequate for the requirements of the country.

THERE is a long parallelogram block of a book—adorned with a stamped illustration in gilt on the outside, and a facsimile printed on the frontispiece, of a long limbed lady utterly destitute of clothing—which one finds in most mercantile offices. This book is known as the French "Veritas," and the nude lady is probably meant to represent undorned truth from a purely French point of view. According to this excellent authority the number of vessels totally lost during the year 1868 was 2.371, of which 2,261 were sailing vessels and 110 steamers. The number of total losses in 1866 was 2,932, and in 1867, 3,045. Of the vessels lost in 1868 no less than 1,122 bore the British flag, 253 were American, 210 French, 203 North German, 103 Dutch, 71 Norwegian, and 50 Italian. As 1868 was a year of storms, the decline in the number of the casualties as compared with 1866 and 1867, seems to show that vessels are now sent to sea more sea-worthy as to crew and build than they used to be.—*Madras Mail.*

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government treasuries in India

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—24TH MARCH.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE SONS AND CO. *vs.* BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

MR. LATHAM for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Farran for the defendants.

His Honor gave the following judgment in the case this day—The summons in this case states the cause of action to be "difference of freight on 107 tons, 1,765 lb., cotton per steamer *Ganga*, at 10 shillings per ton, Rs. 535-4." The plaintiffs' claim arises thus. On the 14th October 1868, plaintiffs obtained what is called a "shipping order" for 1,125 bales of cotton from defendants at £4 per ton. The order was in a printed form containing several conditions, among which were that the goods were to be alongside by the 17th November, and "this order is not transferable." At the time of giving this order the defendants, in writing on the counterfoil of the order, thus varied their printed conditions, "balance, if any, to be shipped in the next steamer at £4-10." Under this order the plaintiffs shipped on board the defendants' ship *Magdala* 530 bales, and bills of lading for those bales, made out in names other than plaintiffs, were signed by defendants. The defendants, in forgetfulness of the alteration in their printed conditions, wrote on 1st December 1868 to plaintiffs, demanding Rs. 7,081-13-4, being dead freight on 595 bales short shipped by plaintiffs on board the *Magdala*. The plaintiffs having replied, reminding defendants of the alteration in the printed conditions, the defendants, on the 2nd December, wrote to plaintiffs a letter, on the construction of which, as it appears to me, the main question in this case turns. In that letter the defendants say:—"You (plaintiffs) were misinformed by the broker, in that we agreed to take at a freight of £4 10s. a ton all the cotton that you could not ship in the *Magdala*. We, therefore, hand you an order for 595 bales of cotton at the freight you believed we would accept, viz., £4 10s., which the broker states was the agreement as represented to you;" and the defendants go on to say that in future no agreement can be acknowledged which is not stated in writing on the shipping order. Under this second, or supplementary order, the plaintiffs proceeded to ship cotton in the defendants' ship *Ganga*, the next ship of defendants leaving Bombay. In the usual way the plaintiffs sent in bills of lading to defendants for signature, and at least three bills were signed by defendants for cotton shipped per *Ganga*, none of them being in the names of plaintiffs as owners or shippers of the goods. The *Ganga* was to sail from here on December 20th, and about December 17th the defendants refused to sign bills of lading at £4-10, tendered to them by plaintiffs, on the ground that the bills being in the names of other parties than plaintiffs, the defendants had no contract to carry cotton for the persons whose names were so inserted in the bills of lading, and that they, (the plaintiffs,) were entitled to charge those persons the market rate of freight, which, it is not disputed, had then risen to £5. It appears to me, on the evidence before me, that what happened at this time was this. The defendants, shortly before the sailing of the ship *Ganga*, refused to sign bills of lading at £4-10 unless in the names of plaintiffs, and plaintiffs either were unable or refused to tender bills of lading in their own names, and accordingly accepted, under protest, bills of lading in the names of other parties, at a freight of £5. Having done so, and freight having now been earned, the plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendants the difference between the freight £4-10, at which defendants agreed to carry cotton for plaintiffs, and £5, the freight ultimately inserted in the bills of lading. I had at first some difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had made out a case for damages. I, however, think on the whole, that their case is this. The defendants had agreed to carry cotton for plaintiffs per the *Ganga* at £4-10. They actually charged £5 for cotton shipped in that steamer by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs swore that their constituents in England would pay £5 per ton, the market rate, and the plaintiffs would, therefore, have made a profit of £0-10 per ton on the cotton shipped, had it been carried by the defendants at the rate in the shipping order; this profit they have by, as they say, the wrongful act of the defendants lost, and they claim the loss of profit from the defendants. I do not think this exact mode of loss on the part of the plaintiffs was made out in evidence, but I am willing to grant that, in one way or another, the plaintiffs would have made 10s. per ton, had the defendants filled in the bills of lading at the rate of £4-10 instead of £5. Now, the plaintiffs contend on three grounds that they were entitled to have the bills of lading filled up in any names they chose to insert under the shipping order for cotton per *Ganga*. First, they allege a custom of the port of Bombay whereby, although shipping orders almost invariably contained a clause against assignment, bills of lading are always filled up in any names the holder of the order chose to insert. As to this alleged custom operating directly to contradict a written contract, I shall only say that the evidence of the plaintiff's own witnesses goes to this that it never has prevailed with regard to steam ship companies in Bombay. It is said, and from what has transpired before me in this and other cases I do not mean to contradict it, that owners of sailing vessels give shipping orders in precisely the same form (as to transfer of the order,) and yet these orders are a common subject of traffic in the bazar. That may be so, but it is not attempted to be suggested that the defendant company or the P. and O. Company, the only steam companies carrying cotton home, have ever allowed the condition against transfer to be infringed. A great deal of evidence was given on the part of the defendants as to why the ship companies found it necessary to adhere to the terms of their contracts, but with that I conceive I have nothing to do. It is enough for me that the custom, if it can be recognised in law, never prevailed amongst them. Secondly, the plaintiffs argue that the defendants having, without observation, signed several bills of lading under the shipping order which prohibits transfer, the said bills of lading being filled in with the names of others than the holders of the order, as owners of the cotton, the defendants were bound to have signed the rest of the bills of lading tendered to them in the same way. The plaintiffs' counsel argued the case is one of a waiver of condition, and contended that the defendants had, by their acts in signing the earlier bills of lading without raising the objection, precluded themselves from raising it with regard to any of them; and counsel argued that this was an analogy to the common law principle that where a blank bill of exchange was filled up in *Dumpor's* case, whereby it was held that a condition against assignment once waived, was gone for ever. I have never heard *Dumpor's* case applied to a mercantile contract. The act, framed apparently with the view of doing away with what appeared to be the injustice of that decision, would seem to show either that *Dumpor's* case never applied to contracts such as this or that the principle of it, as applicable to them, was still in force. I find the case is not even cited in such text books of authority as Smith's Mercantile Law, and on tee whole I must come to the conclusion that it has no application to a case such as the present. The case then stands thus. Plaintiff took a shipping order not transferable. They *did* transfer it in various portions. Up to a certain time the defendants seem not to have noticed this transfer, but when it became their interest to do so, they did object to it. I have been unable to find any case showing that, if a person contracts to carry the goods of A. at a certain rate, stipulating that the goods shall be those of A. and not of any one else, that, if any portion of the goods are by mistake otherwise received under the contract, they not being the goods of A., the party contracting to carry is thenceforth bound to take the goods of any person whatever, so that he be an assignee of the contract. I think the plaintiffs are bound to go that length, and I can find no authority for it. The plaintiff's case was, thirdly, put on a different ground altogether. Evidence was tendered to prove a parol agreement (contemporaneous with the original shipping order) whereby the defendants agreed to sign bills of lading in the names of any persons the plaintiffs chose to insert. I refused to receive any such evidence. The original order was no doubt varied, but it was merely made conformable to the original written counterpart of the order as standing in defendants' books. However, while I think the case is pretty clear that the plaintiffs cannot recover damages for not being allowed to transfer an order which was not transferable, I think the conduct of the defendants, in this that they interfered as they say, went on signing bills of lading one after another in other names than those of the plaintiffs, is such a leading astray, if I may so say, of the plaintiffs as to discntitle the defendants to costs. Verdict for defendants, no costs certified.

PARISIAN "VARIETIES."

THE Variétés Theatre in Paris is rapidly eclipsing the reputation of the Palais Royal for a class of pieces in which absurdity and indecency have a hard contest for supremacy. The largest fan is scarcely protection enough for the lady who chances to find her way into the Palais Royal; and we should not be surprised if, before long, the old system of going masked to a theatre were revived in Paris. Two new pieces at the Variétés are quite of the Palais Royal stamp. "L'Astronome au Pont Neuf" is by M. Jules Moinaux, with music by M. E. Durand. Babylone and Malecios are two Parisian good-for-nothings, both married, and both given to vagabondising. The first has an appointment with the wife of the second, and, believing himself pursued, disguises himself in the quaint attire of a well-known proprietor of a public telescope by the Pont Neuf. Malecios arrives, but, so far from being in pursuit of his predecessor, he has himself an appointment. A dialogue full of absurdities and equivoque follows. Malecios looks through the telescope, which by accident, bears upon a neighbouring quay, and is anything but pleased to see in the window of a restaurant his *belle inconnue* accepting the hospitality of a go-to-looking young stranger. Babylone chaffs unmercifully the angry lover, but becomes a partner in his wrath when, on taking a peep in turn, he discovers that the lady so ready in making assignations is his own wife. To prove that roars of laughter were excited by this piece we have but to say that its principal exponents were Grénier and Dupuis. "Une Fausse Joie" is a one-act comedy, by MM. H. Rimbaut and Raymond Deslandes. Its plot, which is complicated, turns upon Dodichon's hopes excited in the mind of a married bourgeois by seeing in his wife's possession some signs of maternity, which, however, she is only employing vicariously in behalf of her sister.—*Globe.*

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced for promoting the growth or reproduction of the human hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period; whilst Rowlands' Macassar Oil, with a reputation already unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The unprecedented success of this delightful preparation, preserving, and beautifying the human hair, is too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very fact of its having stood the test of nearly half a century of imitation, and obtained the special patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the whole of the Royal Family of Great Britain, and of every Court in the Civilized World, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as Macassar Oil. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the words "Rowlands' Macassar Oil" are in two lines on the wrapper. The genuine article may be obtained at most of the Principal Storekeepers and Chemists throughout India.—[ADVT.]

RACING AND RACE-HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—It is to be feared that the present controversy about two-year old racing will not tend to raise sporting writers in the estimate of the public. Horse causes tried in the Law Courts are proverbially notorious for hard swearing; but reckless writing in the newspapers is equally reprehensible. These remarks are more particularly intended to apply to the letter signed "Percy Wyndham," which appeared in your journal recently. I shall not comment on the letters of Admiral Rous and Lord Coventry. Those letters are written by gentlemen of good sense, but the other is of an opposite character. The writer is either so ignorant of the subject, or so perverse, that in order to prevent the public being mislead, I will proceed to show that most of his statements are unworthy of credit and are mere reckless assertions without any foundation in truth. I will only notice the leading points of his letter, but did your space permit I could demolish *seriatim* every statement contained in his audacious epistle.

It is not the fact that "speed and strength are antagonistic qualities," nor is it the fact that "the modern half-miler is the reverse of a horse of colossal strength, and fitted for no other purpose but to fly for a very short distance with a feather weight upon his back." Nor, again, is it the fact that the "quality of extraordinary speed can only be attained by a corresponding loss of strength and endurance." I will not attempt to refute these assertions by others equally reckless, but disprove them by plain hard facts which cannot be gainsaid or explained away. The "modern half-milers," instead of being as represented "mere weeds fit only to fly with a feather-weight upon their backs," are the most powerful horses in training, and, on the contrary, those horses which have proved their capabilities of staying over long distances are very frequently very shelly, scraggy, weak-looking weeds. Among the most famous half-milers of modern days, may be mentioned Warrior, Nutbush, Miss Julia, Little Lady, and Bounceaway. Now, Warrior is one of the most powerful horses in England, quite as powerful as any "colossal drayhorse," and quite as capable of carrying a heavy weight as any drayhorse; and if a match were to be made between Warrior and the "most colossal drayhorse" that can be found in London, each to carry a heavy weight, say 20 stone, I would lay odds that the drayhorse would be the first to give in and to lie down distressed. The weight of his load; yet Warrior is one of the modern half-milers, a horse who cannot compass a longer distance at a racing pace. Miss Julia, another famous flyer, was an immensely powerful animal, quite, as strong as any drayhorse. She could fly for half a mile, but could not travel further. Speed and strength, therefore, were not antagonistic qualities in her case. Nutbush was another wonder of modern days, perhaps the best half-miler the world ever knew, and, although this mare was a large one—for, not tall in stature—she was immensely powerful, with quite as much substance and strength as the best weight-carrying cob that ever looked through a bridle. Indeed, the "modern half-milers," instead of being mere weeds capable only of flying short distances under heavy weights, when they are not large, powerful horses, like Warrior, are almost invariably strong-looking cobs. Little Lady, Bounceaway, and several others might be adduced in illustration.

I suppose even "Percy Wyndham" will not have the temerity to dispute the fact that Achievement, Tim Whiffler, Fisherman, Teddington, and Lecturer have been about the best stayers, and have displayed the greatest powers of endurance over long courses in recent times. Now, instead of these being strongly-built, powerful-looking animals, the contrary is the case, Achievement is a lanky, tucked-up, spider-like looking creature; a strong man could put her under his arm or over his shoulders, and carry her for a longer distance than the writer's "colossal drayhorse" could gallop. Tim Whiffler and Fisherman were leggy, weak-looking horses, but very "wiry" once. Teddington was one of the smallest and narrowest horses I ever saw, and yet when he was far from well, having only recently been on the sick-list with a severe cold, he beat Stockwell, a horse of nearly twice his size and power, over the long and severe Cup Course at Ascot, when carrying 9lb. more weight than Stockwell! Lecturer is a small, mean looking horse, though not so weak-looking as the others I have named; yet on the long and severe Cesarewitch Course at Newmarket he carried 7lb. more than a horse belonging to Baron Rothschild, named Lothario, of nearly twice the size and power, and beat him easily. These are facts, and not baseless assertions; they can be ascertained to be facts by any one who will take the trouble to inquire into the matter. The horses are most of them alive at the present time, and their relative sizes, dimensions, &c., can be taken; their respective performances are chronicled in the annals of the Turf.

Then, again, if we put them to the test of endurance across country, we invariably find that the mean weedy looking ones can give a good account of their "colossal" opponents. Two mean, weak-looking animals were never seen than those now famous sisters, Emblem and Emblematic, and yet they each of them won the Grand National and other celebrated steeplechases, carrying heavy weights, and distancing their "colossal" opponents.

Equally untrue is the assertion that "every thoroughbred horse now existing springs from parents subjected to the fiery ordeal of early racing." On the contrary, a very large proportion of them are the offspring of parents who never been raced at all either "early," or late, but these do not prove themselves superior either in speed or in endurance to those whose parents were subjected to the fiery ordeal.

Many of your readers will remember the race for the Ascot Cup last summer. Three horses ran; they were all of the same age and carried equal weights. Blue Gown, a horse of medium size, won. The other two horses were Speculum and King Alfred. Speculum was a neat, elegant looking little horse; King Alfred built on a much larger scale and altogether more powerful, and yet he finished last of all, being easily beaten by his smaller opponent, though over a shorter distance at Epsom King Alfred was the better of the pair. The distance was a long one, and the pace from end to end good, but of course not so fast as the half-mile races. Indeed, a good deal of miscouception exists as to distance; racing is, after all, not so much a matter of distance. It is the pace that kills, and every week I see horses as much distressed at the finish of a half-mile spin as the competitors of the Liverpool Steeplechase are at the end of a run of four miles and a half. Jockeys always regulate the pace by the distance their horses have to travel; in short, races they gallop from end to end; in longer contests they usually "take it easy" for the greater part of the distance, and therefore those writers who draw invidious distinctions between horses of the present day and those which ran in races over three, four, or more miles in a bygone age, either from ignorance or guile of their subject, or they intentionally mislead the public.

In former days horses ran longer distances, because they never went half the pace the modern horses are asked to travel. Horses of the present day can run over long courses just as well as their predecessors did, if they are only required to go the same pace. If without presumption I may speak of my own occupations, I may say that I have spent far more time in investigating these matters than anyone else living or dead, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that the horses of the present day are immeasurably superior both in speed and bottom to their predecessors of a century or half a century ago.

There are individual horses of far greater merit than any which existed 50 or more years ago, and I am now also of opinion that the proportion of good horses to bad ones is greater than the average of former years. But yet I believe that by careful selection of sires and dams a far higher average and a yet superior excellence are possible and attainable, and as notice that "Percy Wyndham" says "A horse can be, and is, bred to attain an extraordinary speed for a distance of two miles or less," I shall be much obliged to him if he will publish the formula to be used to bring about so desirable a result.

I am greatly interested in the breeding of horses, and will forgive the recklessness of his other remarks if he will inform the world in general, and breeders of horses in particular, how such an end can be best attained.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHORTHOUSE.

Carshalton, Feb. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In *The Times* of to-day Dr. Shorthouse sets in strongly for the theory that, notwithstanding early training, the merit of the present horses is greater than that of "any which existed 50 or more years ago"—of Flying Childers and Eclipse, for instance. I am much obliged to Dr. Shorthouse for this statement, and will not call it "reckless writing in the newspapers," but will meet it by a statement from Lawrence, of the truth of which we may feel sure, respecting Flying Childers:—

"At six years of age he ran a trial at 9st. 2lb. against Almanzor, got also by the Darley Arabian, and Brown Betty, a mare belonging to the Duke of Rutland over the Round Course at Newmarket, 3 miles 6 furlongs and 93 yards, in 6 minutes and 40 seconds; to perform which he must have moved 82½ feet in one second of time, or nearly at the rate of one mile in a minute, the greatest degree of velocity of which any horse was ever capable, or probably ever will be. He likewise ran over the Beacon Course, 4 miles 1 furlong 183 yards, in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, covering at each bound a space of 25 feet. He also leaped 10 yards on a level ground with his rider."—Page 267.

"I should suppose Eclipse calculated to excel over the course Childers for a mile."—Page 278.

Good old John Lawrence, however not having the faculty of vaticination, was wrong in saying that "probably" no horse would be faster than Flying Childers; for as he is contemptuously dismissed by Admiral Rous as a "plater," in comparison with our present horses, we may suppose that the fast horse of the period runs more than a mile a minute and can stay at that pace. Monopolize our blood-horses as a distinct class set apart for their use; and of course it matters not to them a straw what is the character of that class as a whole. Whether it improves or deteriorates, they can bet, "plunge," ruin others or themselves. But the horseman regards the question very differently, inasmuch as the blood-horse stamps his characteristics upon the saddle horse.

Nothing was needed to be added to the examination of the Turf Reform question in your leading article of the 13th inst., which sifted every point and was as fair as it was complete. Still, it is well that your views have been sustained by persons competent to speak as to particulars which Lord Coventry and the Hon. Percy Wyndham have done (*The Times*, Wednesday, the 17th.) Look at the vivid picture drawn by Lord Coventry of a two-year-old race—"the jockeys more preconious than the animals they bestride." (*The Times*, Feb. 13.) And can any one acquainted with the abilities of the horse read Mr. Wyndham's letter and not agree with him that the colt trained at 18 months old cannot pass unimpaired through the fiery ordeal? You have stated that "if there is a demand in the market for horses of certain qualities, whatever those qualities are, and for whatever purpose required, breeders have only to proceed systematically towards the well-defined object, and in the course there will be an adequate supply of the animals required." In reference to the animal thus produced Mr. Wyndham says "that the race-horse we see on the course, beautiful as he is, so far from being the model of excellence attainable in horse-flesh, is rather a mischievous perversion of that model." To the correctness of that description Admiral Rous, who, I venture to say, loves the turf "too well" rather than "wisely," will refuse his assent. But if it is true, as many agreeing with Mr. Wyndham and "Oxonian" contend, that the racer of the present day is abused and injured, and is not the pattern for imitation, it is important, in a national point of view, that the fact should be recognized.

It would be repugnant to an ordinance of nature to deny the truth of your statement: "That animals of early precocity hold an inferior rank, and that gradual development is the condition of the higher organisms, are axioms to the naturalists. . . . To this rule horses, of course, are exception."

I am not a horse-dealer; but few persons have had the opportunities I have had of seeing horses of various countries, and I have always looked at them with the eyes of inquiry and affection. Above all, I have myself broken in well-bred horses for my own use as hunters and roadsters for hard work and I can add the testimony of a painful experience that too early work disposes the horse to foot-lameness, causes knuckling in the pastern joints, and deprives him of that elasticity which otherwise he would retain to old age.

Through the public bounties, called Queen's Plates, granted for the encouragement of a fine breed of saddle-horses, it is the duty of the Government to influence the proceedings on the Turf to obtain that object. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Wyndham (whose ability is recognized in the House of Commons) will move for a committee to inquire into and report on the system pursued in regard to the bounties paid, by giving the Queen's Plates, for the national object of improving the general breed of horses. At any rate, by such an inquiry information will be collected of great value to the country.—I have the honour to remain, your faithful servant,

A RIDER.

Feb. 20.

THE PRINCESS BACCIOCCHI.

On the very day of the last Court ball of the season, the Emppess's Frist Chamberlain the Duke de Tascher de la Pagerie, was suddenly stricken down in death by a fit of apoplexy. The King of Terrors continues to deal his strokes at the nearest relatives and fastest friends of the sagacious ruler of France. The Marquis de Moustier, late Foreign Minister, is also dead, and with him is gone one of the three or four men in Europe who really understand the "Eastern Question" in all its ramifications. But on the day of the ball another message of woe, still more nearly touching the imperial family, was brought to the Tuileries. The Emperor's first cousin and favourite of all his outside family, the Princess of Bacciocchi, had died that morning at her superb chateau in Berlin. She has had a great fortune through having much of the Emperor's taste for high farming, not usually deemed profitable to amateurs, and rumour has it that the Prince Imperial is the universal legatee of whatever property she possessed. Gossip would dwell upon a few passages of the life and character of this remarkable personage, if you permit it for a few moments. There is scarcely a member of the astonishing house of Buonaparte without a legend variously exhibiting its strange light and shade in the romance either of history or of real life. Before the illustrious Corsican had brought his originally obscure family into the full light of the world's eye, his eldest sister, Eliza Bounaparte, was born at Ajaccio in 1777, and married in 1797 a neighbouring gentleman of good family named Felix Bacciochi. Madame Bacciocchi subsequently became, by a flash of the pen of her great brother, Princess of Lucca and of Piombino, and subsequently successor to the late reigning house of Hapsburg-Lorraine as grand Duchess of Tuscany. From this marriage the surviving issue was Napoleon Eliza Bacciocchi, born in 1806. The late Princess married in 1825 the Count Camerata, from whom the strong-willed woman, who desired to have her own way in all dealings, separated in 1836. She had one son, whose fortunate destiny all were open-mouthed at Paris in 1853, when his cousin and friend the present Emperor had just come to the plenitude of power. But no man should be accounted happy till he dies. At the very moment when a future of high position and unbounded wealth appeared certain for the young Count Camerata, he suddenly fell in love with an actress of the *Gymnase*. There were some difficulties and some jealousies, which up to the present moment remain a mystery. One thing alone is quite certain—that the only child of the Princess Bacciocchi committed suicide, and that the young actress in a few months after followed him to the world of shadows. The poor mother bore up strongly under the affliction. Her tastes had always been masculine, and her aspirations for the house of Bonnaparte and confidence in her star were not inferior to those of the present fatalist Emperor himself even in the days of its lowest fall and deepest despondency. The clever and courageous woman planned in 1830, while Louis Philippe was still only Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, a scheme which might have long since revolutionized Europe and changed the fate of Christendom. While the mind of France was still exalted by the sudden revolution which drove Charles X. from the throne, she formed a plan to rescue the Duke of Reichstadt, only child of the Great Napoleon, from the Austrians and to produce him suddenly in the midst of the Parisian insurgents. This was no idle dream. She put herself artfully in communication with the young Prince, who inhabited apartments at the suburban palace of Schonbrunn; and to give him a few hours start of his grandfather's spying officers had trained a youth, the very image of himself, to represent him as sick in his apartments. The subdued spirit of the young Napoleon alone prevented the realization of a great dashing exploit. It may also satisfy, for the curious, that the Princess succeeded in bringing him safely to Paris at the time, subsequent events prove that the heart of France would have been with him, and that a million of swords would have sprung from their scabbards to defend the resuscitated dynasty of the great Corsican. When this unhappy young Prince died and Louis Napoleon became heir of the Empire, the Princess Bacciocchi turned to him, and in all his plans she was his ally and adviser. In private life there are strange stories of her. I give none as true, because one can believe half what one hears, and I always had a deep respect for the energetic Princess. Before she obtained the property which she so much improved and where she died, the Princess inhabited the old Chateau of Notre Dame du Vivier in the department of the Seine and Marne. She chiefly lived in that locality not far from Paris from 1850 to 1853, during the anxious period of the transition from the Republic to the Empire. When the *coup d'état* was accomplished her proud spirit had a rest, and she took fondly to the contemplative amusement of fishing—no longer in troubled waters, but in the pleasant ponds of Vivier. From morning till night she tried the deceptive fly, but, strange to say, the finny tribe distrusted her, and she scarcely ever caught a fish. I have been wandering recently through the grounds of this ancient Chateau, which dates from the time—at least some of the ruins do—of the unfortunate Charles VI. of France. The people are kindly feeling towards the late distinguished occupant of the place. Never did a more charitable lady shower blessings on a neighbourhood. She sifted every story of distress told her, and her clear mind quickly discovered those worthy of her bounty and those pretending to poverty. The former she helped not only with money—alms from the rich are but an indolent evasion of charity—but with suggestions, and best constant interest. For the pretenders she also ever had an open hand. The generosity of her nature would not let her say nay, but she gave her bounty to those she thought unworthy of it with a faint smile of contempt. Her manner had a singular success in checking repetitions of unworthy demands. I may give one anecdote as an example of the warmth and at the same time the generosity of her temper. I have verified the facts, and may be considered upon as true. The Princess had the village hair-dresser to come and arrange her *coiffure* every morning, and it was her delight that he should raise a daily monument of crisp curls on her classic head. While the operation was being performed, the Princess usually was seated opposite the fire in her *boudoir*, and read one of the newly arrived newspapers from Paris. The *friseur*, with the accustomed curiosity of his trade in all countries, was in the habit of slily glancing over the good lady's shoulder at the contents of the broad-sheet. One morning there was some remarkable news heralded in those attractive large capitals with which you gentlemen of the Press all so well know how to appeal to the interest of your readers. He had just taken the curling-tongs from the fire, and, forgetful of every thing in his stolen perusal of the journal, he laid the irons for a moment on the bare temple of his victim. She only sprung up like a startled fawn, while fingers tweaked the nose of the terrified barber in an instant, and I fear I may add that her neatly-pared nails also made sanguine freedom with his cheeks. He made a thousand excuses; but while he completed hurriedly his job he had to listen to some plain speaking from Madame. All being finished, he was hurrying in confusion from the house. "Where are you going, you fool?" enquired the Princess, seizing him by the greasy collar—"where are you going without your money?" She always gave him a five-franc piece every morning. "Oh! Madame la Princesse! after what has happened, how could I expect anything, or ever to be again admitted to your presence?" "Well!" "I don't know what to do, Madame." Well, you stupid fellow, what you'll first do is to take this five-franc piece for curling my hair, and here's twenty francs over for what I did to you—no; here's a couple of napoleons; give the difference beyond the francs to the old woman, your mother, at home, but be cautious, my good fellow, meantime, and for the future, how you read newspapers over my shoulder."—*Paris correspondent of the "Pioneer."*

THE San Francisco papers complain that hackmen in that city smoke clay pipes while driving carriages in funeral processions.

A CINCINNATI woman, arrested for stealing 50 lbs. of beef, apologised for taking so much by stating she had no knife to cut it.

WE are glad to learn from an amusing dialogue in *La Vie Parisienne* that the necessity of classifying French novels has at last been recognized. A lady entering a circulating library asks for a novel: "I don't know how to tell you exactly the kind I want," she says "Oh, I think we shall be able to suit you," was the reply. "I mean something lively," explains the intending reader; "the sort of book that would not be precisely suitable for the library of a young girl." "Marie," cries the keeper of the book-shop to her assistant, "novel for a woman of thirty-five."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BROTHER IGNATIUS AND HIS MONKS.—Brother Ignatius has reopened his monastery at Norwich. In an appeal for aid he says—"We have reopened the convent again, and some monks are now there carrying on the regular round of daily monastic service, but they are suffering from want of actual necessaries. Will my old Norwich friends kindly come forward to our help? The brothers are without beds or bedclothes! What would Miss Saurin say to this? They have neither plates, spoons, knives, forks, coals, nor anything else. A chair, table, or even a stool would be most acceptable—in fact, anything which the charity of Norwich Christians will give us. I hope before long to be in Norwich again, and I trust that I shall have the pleasure of thanking many good Christians there for their alms and gifts. The monks mean to stick to Norwich, their old quarters now; and I do pray that our Lord will mercifully put it into the hearts of His people in Norwich to help us. They have done so before many times, and I believe they will again. Will any one who reads this send a duster, a broom, a pail, a blanket, or any thing, for the monks have as yet simply nothing."

A YANKEE VISIT TO TENNYSON.

THE *New York Citizen* publishes a 'private' letter from a wandering Yankee who lately acted the part of 'Paul Pry' in the Laureate's house at Faringford, in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Tennyson having shown his guest his 'newly-acquired territory,' in the shape of wheatfields bought by the poet out of the proceeds of 'Enoch Arden,' our possibly too imaginative visitor continues:—We dined at six, in a quaint room hung with pictures, and then went into the drawing-room for dessert. Tennyson and I retired to his study at the top of the house, lit pipes, and talked of poetry. I spoke of the idyll of 'Guinevere' as being perhaps his finest poem; and said that I could not read it aloud without my voice failing me at certain passages. 'Why, I can read it and keep my voice,' he exclaimed triumphantly. This I doubted, and he agreed to try after we went down. But the first thing he did was to produce a magnum of wonderful sherry, thirty years old, which had been sent him by a poetic wine dealer. Such wine I never tested. 'It was meant to be drunk by Cleopatra or Catherine of Russia,' said Tennyson.—As yet they had not exceeded the two glasses. After this 'Tennyson and I' did a bottle of the poet's 'Waterloo, 1815,' the author of 'Guinevere' saying, 'We will make a night of it,' (sic). A glass all round, and we are told Tennyson took up the 'Idylls of the King.' Finally, when Arthur forgives the Queen, Tennyson's voice fairly broke. 'I found tears on my cheeks, and —— and Mrs. Tennyson were crying on either side of me. He made an effort, and went on to the end, closing grandly.' 'How can you say,' I asked, (referring to previous conversation,) 'that you have no surety of permanent fame? This poem will only die with the language in which it is written.' Mrs. Tennyson started up from her couch. 'It is true,' she exclaimed, 'I have told Alfred the same thing.' After this 'Tennyson and I,' of course, had more drink, and then went up to the garret to smoke and talk. Then Mr. Tennyson, if we are to believe our authority, after having read his own poems to a guest the best part of a whole night, wound up with Andrew Marvell's 'Coy Witness.' 'Tennyson and I' parted 'at two o'clock.'

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

IN former articles on the rule of the road at sea and the steering and sailing rules we drew attention to their action as regards two steamships, and also as regards a steamship and a sailing ship. The disastrous collision between the English ship *Calcutta* and the Prussian barque *Emma*, not in a crowded channel or roadstead, but in the open sea, with nothing whatever in sight to distract the attention of either, will direct the serious consideration of the public to their effect as regards sailing ships. For centuries the practice of seamen obtained there as in England, but in foreign countries, and this practice was upheld by the law. When steam came into vogue it became necessary to make a law for steamers, and, instead of making it in unison with the custom of the sea, the custom was upset, even as regards sailing ships, and for years past the practice of seamen and the law have been at variance. We now publish this practice and the law, that the public may read and judge by the light of this last great calamity. Let any one watch a fleet of ships working down the Swin, or through Yarmouth Roads, and ask why it is that these ships do not come into collision, and he will learn that it is because they act according to the custom of the sea and the practice of seamen; and then let him ask why it is that two isolated ships ram into each other, as though it were a naval engagement, and he will find that it is because one or both are acting according to law.

THE PRACTICE OF SEAMEN.

"A sailing ship on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a sailing ship on the starboard tack, and a sailing ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of a ship which is to leeward."

THE LAW (INTERNATIONAL.)

"Art. XI.—If two sailing ships are meeting end on or nearly end on so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

"Art. XII.—When two sailing ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side; except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close hauled and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way; but if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

"Art. XVIII.—Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following article.

Proviso to Save Special Cases.—Art. XIX.—In obeying and construing these rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation; and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoide immediate danger."

THE LAW (NON-INTERNATIONAL.)

"The said two articles, numbered XI. and XIII respectively (Article XIII. applies to steamers), only apply to cases where ships are meeting end on or nearly end on in such a manner as to involve risk of collision. They consequently do not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

"The only cases in which the said two articles apply are when each of the two ships is end on or nearly end on to the other; in other words, to cases in which by day each ship sees the masts of the other in a line or nearly in a line with her own; and by night to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

"The said two articles do not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other; or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other; or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead; or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th March 1869.

Staff Surgeon Major A. Smith, M.D., will proceed from Delhi to Lucknow, and assume medical charge of the head quarters 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, at that station, in the room of Surgeon A. Guthrie, M.D., invalided to England.

Staff Surgeon W. H. Harris, at present en route from Bombay with drafts viâ Mooltan, is posted to the Peshawur Circle for duty.

The Hazara Field Force order, dated the 31st October last, directing the equipment of No. 2 Battery, 21th Brigade, Royal Artillery, as a Mountain Battery, at a cost of Rs. 1,423-7, and the entertainment of a British and a native establishment for the same, with effect from the 4th September last, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th March 1869.

Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—

Royal (Madras) Engineers—Captain J. Mullins to be Major, from the 8th December 1868.

1st Battalion, 11th Foot.—Captain G. T. Osborn to be Major, from the 1st December 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

1st Battalion, 23rd Foot.—Lieutenant A. R. Hutchinson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Roe, who resigns the appointment. Dated 5th December 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

45th Foot.—Ensign John Humfrey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Watling, admitted as a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 17th February 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgeon Major J. B Harrison, M.D., to officiate as Medical Storekeeper at Scalkote, vice Surgeon Major Elton, proceeded on furlough. Dated 3rd March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain William Henry Mosley, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 2nd March 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Lloyd, Bengal Infantry, attached to the 10th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to do general duty at Sealkote.

Captain and Local Major F. Eteson, 1st battalion 3rd Foot, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major, with effect from the 1st instant, and is posted to Dinapore.

Captain A. R. Longhnan, Staff Corps, brought on the establishment of Brigade Majors by G. G. O. No. 202 of 1869, is permanently posted to Barielly, with effect from the 1st January last.

The following transfers of Medical Officers are directed:

Surgeon G. V. Currie, from the 18th to the 10th Bengal Cavalry.

Surgeon G. K. Poole, M.D., from the 25th Native Infantry to the 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 25th Foot having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

Lieutenant H. R. Rathborne, 2nd Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the 14th Foot having been permitted to exchange to the 1st battalion of that regiment specified:—

Lieutenant P. W. Symonds, ...1st Battalion,
H. L. Woodland, ...2nd "

Assistant Surgeon G. G. McLaren, M. B. doing duty with the 4th Native Infantry, is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 4th January last.

LADY CANNING'S TOMB.—The Marquis of Clanricarde addressed the following to the Editor of the *Times*: "Sir,—In reference to the letter signed 'Pilgrim,' upon the repairs and protection required for Lady Canning's tomb, which appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, and in the temporary absence from England of Lord Burke, I beg your permission to inform your readers that the appeal to

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IN REFERENCE TO

BASS' BEER,

Our instructions regarding packing have been so fully carried out at our London Agency with regard to Beer, that shipment after shipment having arrived in such excellent condition we find we are enabled to reduce the price from 6-8 to

SIX RUPEES PER DOZEN.

Orders that have been executed during the current month at the higher rate will be credited with the difference in price, and those who have paid cash will receive a refund on application at our Godowns in Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

All Orders for Sherries now standing registered in our books, awaiting the arrival of the "Khorasun" will be despatched immediately on being landed. The following are the descriptions and prices. This being a large shipment we solicit further order for them.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from

XERES

Credit.			Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
20 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite of the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White— Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London; choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0		Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORTS.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

18 0	One Grapes, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, if possessing a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

☞ Our Shipment ex "Prince Oscar" of Gold and Silver neck—one and two Stars Champagne has all been disposed of.

Now Landing

EX "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNES.

Cordon Blue	Rs. 28 0
Creme de Bousy	34 0
Fleur de Sillery	40 0
Light Dry Sillery	35 0

Only a few days landed from the

"PRINCE OSCAR."

And will commence landing from the

"KHORASAN,"

On the 4th March the following:

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
24 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	
40 0		Rs. 36 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for sparkling Wines, are for good delivery from our Godowns.

WHITE WINES OF THE RHINE.

"STILL HOCKS"

Much used in England, and Imported extensively by our Calcutta House for many years.

Credit.			Cash.
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1862 each day	Rs. 18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto	1862	20 8
23 8	Geisenheim ditto	1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto	1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto	1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto	1862	32 0
24 0	Erbach ditto	1865	21 0

Rudesheimer, Johanisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock, of select vintages. Rs. 28, 34, and 36, respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
13 0	Good Bordeaux	Rs. 12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beych ville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Lafite	28 0
22 0	Chateau La Rose	20 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

N. B.—The 4 last in Pints.

BRANDIES.

We have always a reserve of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enable us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
20 0	Ditto, ditto Vine Leaf	Rs. 27 0
32 0	Green Vine Leaf Brandy	29 0
34 0	Brandy, old (2 stars)	30 0
40 0	Ditto, Liquor	36 0

NOTE.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a moderately priced and fine Brandy, Rs. 29 Cash. We have Imported this Brandy into Calcutta in large quantities for more than 20 years.

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

Credit.		Cash.
22 0	Jamaica Rum, Old Pineapple	Rs. 20 0
20 0	Old Tom, or Cordial Gin	18 0
	Genuine Hollands Gin	
	(Scheidam) 15 large Squarer in a case	
	Do. Do. Do. 12 small Squarer in a case.	
20 0	Whiskey Glenlivat, Highland	18 0
22 0	Whiskey Irish LL	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
21 0	Ditto, ditto, superior	18 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
29 0	Cherry Brandy	16 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

40 0	Curacoa Noyeau &c	Rs. 35 0
50 0	Maraschino de Zara	37 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0 Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaco, Vanille, Chatreuse Jenni Rose Raspail ....per doz. assorted Rs. 28 0

N. B.—All the above Wines and Spirits have been just landed.

STEINWEIN in Original Dutch Flacons, with handles, in one dozen cases. The Flacon contains one Quart 24 0

CHATEAU Y'QUEM.

Credit.		Cash.
42 0	A description of Liquer Sauterne highly appreciated	38 0

BASS' BEER IN WOOD.

Quarter Casks Kilderkins.

TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House).

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BASS' BEER.

Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Brook Street, Bond Street, London,

FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 0
Pints per dozen	4 0

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by H. STONE & Co.,

CASH PRICES.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 0
Pints per dozen	4 0

GUINNESS' DUBLIN XXXXX STOUT

Recommended to Invalids being free from acidity and very potent.

CASH PRICES.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 7 0
Pints per dozen	5 0

☞ This is GENUINE STOUT (Not Porter) Bottled by Sparks Moline.

TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

BASS BEER Bottled by Stone is in Barrels of 4 dozen Quarts and 3 dozen Pints.

BASS BEER Bottled by Foster and Sons is in cases of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL, PACKAGES IF A SMALLER QUANTITY BE ORDERED FOR THE MOFUSSIL A SMALL CHARGE FOR PACKING WILL ENSUE.

PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.

CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.

CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.

CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.

CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.

GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.

GENEVA, best Dutch.

HOCHHEIMSE, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.

JOHANNISBERGER, a recherché Cabinet Wine.

LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.

NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.

SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.

TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.

WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.

ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842; AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederic Cuvelier & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each
Do.	Pints do.	2 "
Moselle	Quarts do.	2 "
Do.	Pints do.	2 "
Hock	(Hochheimer) Quarts do.	1 "
	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1 "
Eau De Cologne	6 Bottles in a Box.	

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.

Do. (St. Julien) 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS

JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra "	4 0	4 8
Do. Quarts "	6 8	7 0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated—		
Double extra Pints "	3 12	4 0
Do. do. Quarts "	6 4	6 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSES OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

	Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES. Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs.
Charles Tovey's " 2	" 32	" 17
Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
" 3 Crowns" Solera	" 44	" 23
C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	" 28	"
Charles Tovey's No. 4	" 15	"
Charles Tovey's " 3	" 20	" 11
CLARETS. Charles Tovey's " 2 c	" 24	" 13
Charles Tovey's " 2 b	" 30	" 16
Charles Tovey's " 2	" 36	" 19
Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
SAUTERNES. Charles Tovey's 1864	" 25	" 13½
MOSELLES. Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	" 36	" 19
HOCK. Sparkling Die Perle des Rheins	" 40	" 21
BRANDY. Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	" 20	"
HOLLANDS. Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

MOSELLE.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

Per "British Admiral" from London.

SHERRY.

Per "Coldinghame" from London.

GIN SHERRY.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Rs.
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	" 20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	" 36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts 34
do. Hock	do.	" 22
do. Moselle	do.	" 22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	" 22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	" 30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints 31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts 22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints 23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts 54
do.	do.	" 48
Marcobrunner	do.	" 30
Boxbeutel Steinwein	do.	" 24
Liebfraumilch	Gebr. Schmits	" 18
Hochheimer	do.	" 28
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	" 32
Rudesheimer	do.	" 36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co	" 34
Milon Pauliac	do.	" 34
Clos Fourlet St. Emilion	do.	" 28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque	" 24
Chateau de Frands	do.	" 19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	" 24
Chateau Leoville	do.	" 19
Baumen Sauterne Superior Montheuil Frane fils Aine	do.	" 36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	" 24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	" 24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts 26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque	" 20
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	" 20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co	" 24
Old Cognac	do.	" 30
Absinthe	do.	" 30
Burgundy Porto	do.	" 12
do.	do.	" 16
Best Old Cognac	do.	" 30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	" 30
Brandy	John Bakes	" 22
Bonekamp of Maaghitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	" 20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	" 20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand)

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OF MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—RAUZAN, Black capsule,	" 25	" 14
" 2—LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, do	" 22	" 12
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, do	" 22	
" 3—LA ROSE, Yellow capsule, do	" 18-8	10-8
" 4—ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, do	" 18	10
" 5—MEDOC, Red capsule do	" 15-8	" 9
" 6—MEDOC, White capsule, do	" 13-8	
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, do	" 22	

BURGUNDIES.

Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.

(Our own Brand.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
NUITS, ditto	" 26
MACON, ditto	" 21
CHABLIS, ditto	" 22

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Rs. 74
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	" 36 Rs. 19-8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil ditto	" 32 " 17-8
GOOD SPARKLING, ditto ditto	" 27 " 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19-8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	" 32 " 17-8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	" 34 "
" BRAUNSBERGER	" 25 "
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	" 42 "
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	" 34 "
" " RUDESHEIMER	" 36 "
" " HOCHEIMER	" 23 "

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0	
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28 0	
SHERRY, No. 1, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22 0	
do. No. 1, BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry	" 22 0	
do. " 1, BROWN SEAL, pale and dry	" 22 0	
do. " 2, YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18 0	
do. " 3, WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15 8	
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	" 18 8	
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage)	" 33 8	

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, BLACK SEAL—Dessert Wine, mature	" 24	14-8
2nd " RED SEAL—a good second quality Wine	" 18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale No. 2—Yellow capsule	" 28
COGNAC, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	" 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	" 23
" Scotch	" 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	" 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	" 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 3 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, &c.) will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.I.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.

Pints, " 3 "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.' Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.' " "
Claret	'Medoc' " 10 "
Do.	'Lormont' " 12 "

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

J. & C. WHITE'S

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown	44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travelers' use, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen		

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.

PETIT MEDOC.

A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 11	Rs. 12-8

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18
Pints, per dozen	" 8	" 9

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 33	Rs. 36.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux	Do.	" 18	"
Cognac	Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	"	" 27	"
Fine Pale	"	" 29	"
Superior Port	"	" 27	"
Do. do.	Pints.	" 14	"
Brandy	"	" 32	"

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a number of Milner's Fire-proof Safes, just landed ex "Fleur de Lis."

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,

Agents for Thomas Milner and Son.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.

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Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

CHOCOLAT MENIER

IN HALF POUND PACKETS,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Santé, per packet	0 12	0 14
Santé, Surfin	1 2	1 4
Vanille, extra fine	1 6	1 8

Annual consumption exceeds

FIVE MILLION POUNDS.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is

MACDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

It is free from all objections attending the use of ordinary detergents, imparts a fragrant perfume, and by its solvent power removes instantly Grease, Oil, Wax, Paint, Tar, and all other deleterious or resinous stains from substances of every description. It is also a valuable preservative of clothing and other fabrics from the ravages of Moths and all other insects. Be careful to ask for

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
MACDOUGALL'S Etherodyne in bottles at	0 12	1 0

of the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, for

MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—

"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning ma"terials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon those Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. the Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

A handsome selection, of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver bands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
ASTEL CUTTY from	9 0 to 20	0
ALBERT	9 0 to 30	0
BELGIC	7 8 to 30	0
BILLIARDS	9 0 to 30	0
BILLIARDS, French	7 8 to 30	0
BILLIARDS, Straight	7 0 to 30	0
CUTTY	6 8 to 20	0
EAGLE'S CLAW	10 8 to 75	0
HEALTH	9 0 to 20	0
PEAK-SHAPED	9 0 to 20	0
PRINCE'S	9 0 to 30	0
YACHTER'S	9 0 to 30	0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-pieces from 10 8 to 45 0

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BRIAR WOOD PIPES, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces, in a variety of shapes and sizes from 1 0 to 12 8

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8